

The Springfield Sun.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

VOLUME VI.

SPRINGFIELD, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1910.

NUMBER 91

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE TO ENTER FOR A \$350 PIANO

Nomination List Closes at 12:00 M. Nov. 30. After Nov. 30th Candidates For Piano Prizes Will Not be Accepted Only by Special Arrangement With Contest Manager. No Use Fussing. If You Are Coming in—Come in Now.

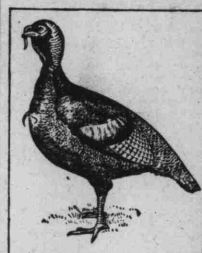
Right now is the time to name your candidate for popularity honors, and incidentally put her in line for a Standard 1910 Krause Piano. Absolutely no cost to either yourself or the lady you nominate. Coupon appearing elsewhere in this issue will put the lady of your choice in line with 1000 votes to her credit. Suppose you do it now.

There are 200 ladies in this section possessing exceptional musical ability and must remain undeveloped because they lack a good piano. Don't this give you an idea? You can put some friend of yours in line by writing her name on coupon and mailing to this office, and you can keep her in line by clipping the coupons that will appear in every issue of The Sun. Watch for them and get your friends to do likewise.

Every candidate entered has five chances of winning a piano prize. Each

prize offered represents an elegant 1910 Krause instrument.

Ballot Box now open and prize piano on view at Haydon & Willett's store and Peterson & Spalding's store. Your inspection and criticism invited. Votes will be counted every Tuesday by an impartial committee. Haydon & Willett and Peterson & Spalding are offering bonus votes to candidates bringing business to their stores. 200 votes will be given for each dollar purchase made from their general stock and 500 votes for each dollar purchase from their newly established jewelry department. Candidate will learn something to their advantage by calling at the stores and conferring personally with the Contest Manager. There are three plans of systematic vote-collecting which will be of great advantage to the young lady candidate who means business.



"I AIN'T GOT NOTHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR"

The Dixie Vaudeville Co.

"Buckskin Charley's" aggregation is the attraction this week at the Opera House. This show has been some time since and made a very favorable impression. Several new attractions have been added and the LaGard's are "making good" every evening. The evening they are staging "The Old New Hampshire Home," a 3 act drama, made famous by the late Denman



KENNETH L. AL DAVIS

Thompson. We have had a number of theatrical combinations and shows of various kinds in Springfield in the past, but none with a more attractive class of vaudeville than this one, and a more courteous and sociable lot of people than make up the LaGard troupe certainly never played in our city.

Badly Burned.

A very serious, and what threatened to be a fatal accident, occurred at the residence of John F. Simms last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Simms were away from home, having left Mrs. Simms' mother, her grandmother, several of the children and the cook, on the premises. Mrs. Sallie Mattingly, the mother of Mrs. Simms, and Mrs. Cynthia Thompson, the latter's grandmother were in their room on the second floor. Mrs. Mattingly was standing before the stove when her shawl became ignited. She ran to the bed on which her mother was resting and it caught fire from the shawl worn by Mrs. Mattingly. Both of the ladies began to scream and immediately the cook and several of the neighbors were on the scene and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Mrs. Mattingly was severely burned about the body and arms, but will recover. Mrs. Thompson was not burned but suffered quite a nervous shock. Mrs. Mattingly is 75 years of age and her mother 97.

Springfield vs. Lebanon.

The boys of the Springfield High School again, on Saturday, demonstrated that they have one of the best High School football teams in the State. On the occasion referred to they trounced the team from Lebanon by a score of 22 to 0, during four quarters of ten minutes each. During nearly all of the game the ball was in the territory of the visiting team. Lebanon excelled in only one respect—that of the forward pass, which they handled very well. Every man on the home team played a good, strong game, both offensive and defensive. The work of some of the men, especially Ben Simms, and Charley Haydon, was spectacular. The work of Broadus Hickerson, in the line, was also all that could be expected. However, every man on the team was on his toes and experienced no trouble in holding the position. Mr. Sturgeon refereed the game and Ben F. Simms was umpire.

A Regular Tom Boy

was Susie—climbing trees and fences, jumping ditches, whittling, always getting scratches, cuts, sprains, bruises, various kinds of bumps and bumps. Her mother just applied Buckskin's Arnica balm and cured her quick. Heals everything terrible—Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Old Sores, Corns or Piles. Try it. 25c at Haydon & Robertson.

EVIDENCE OF FINGER PRINTS

Proved the Undoing of a Negro Accused of Murder—Marks in Fresh Paint.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12.—Marking the first conviction on finger print evidence in the history of this country, Thomas Jennings, a negro, was found guilty by a jury in the criminal court of the murder of Clarence A. Hiller on the night of Sept. 19. The jurors felt so confident of the guilt of Jennings that the first ballot resulted in a unanimous vote for conviction, with eleven of the jurors demanding the death penalty. On the third ballot the sentence of death was made unanimous.

Counsel for Jennings asked for a new trial on the grounds that the finger print evidence should not have been allowed. As a result it is probable that the Illinois Supreme Court will be asked to rule upon the admission of such evidence in criminal cases. Judge Kavanaugh, who presided at the Jennings trial, declared, when objection was first made to the evidence presented by the State, that in his opinion the murderer of Hiller wrote his signature when he rested his hand upon a freshly painted porch railing at the Hiller home.

Following the murder of Hiller this porch railing was sawed off and taken to detective headquarters, where photographs were made of the finger prints in the paint.

These photographs were enlarged and, following Jennings' arrest, were compared with the fingerprints of Jennings' hand made at the police bureau of identification. Finger print experts testified at the trial that there were 23 points of similarity on the first three fingers of the left hand of the murderer of Hiller and that of Jennings.

Hiller, who was chief clerk in the Chicago offices of the Rock Island railroad, was shot to death in the front hall of his suburban residence, at Washington Heights, Ill., by a negro burglar who entered the house through a back door and fought his way down a stairway to the first floor.

When the police took hold of the investigation it was only known that a negro had killed Hiller. Jennings was arrested less than half an hour after the shooting at a point three quarters of a mile from the Hiller home, where he had boarded an electric car bound for Chicago.

Detectives who were sent to the Hiller house immediately following the report of the murder, found the hand imprint on the porch.

Double Wedding.

Two weddings were celebrated at Fredericktown yesterday afternoon at the Catholic church. Both ceremonies were performed by Rev. J. T. Peters. Miss Stella Winfield and Cole Nally were two of the contracting parties and after the wedding were entertained at the home of the bride's father, Ross Winfield. The groom is the son of Mr. Jack Nally and is a well known young farmer of the Fredericktown neighborhood.

Miss Thelma Newton and Joe Kidwell were married at 3 o'clock. The bride is a daughter of Monroe Newton, and Mr. Kidwell the son of Thos. Kidwell. The Sun extends congratulations to both couples.

YOU TAKE NO RISK.

Our Reputation and Money Back of This Offer.

We pay for all the medicine used during the trial, if our medicine fails to relieve you of constipation. We take all the risk. You're not obligated to us in any way whatever, if you accept our offer. Could anything be more fair for you? Is there any reason why you should hesitate to put our claims to a practical test?

The most scientific, common sense treatment is Rexall Orderlies, which are eaten like candy. They are very pronounced, gentle in action, and particularly agreeable in every way. They do not cause diarrhea, nausea, flatulence, griping or any inconvenience whatever. Rexall Orderlies are particularly good for children, aged and delicate persons.

At our risk. Remember you can get Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall store. The Haydon & Willett Drug Co.

BABIES CHECKED

In a Pittsburg Church So Their Mamas Can Listen to The Services.

"Please check your babies" is in substance the notice given in the fashionable Second Presbyterian church of Pittsburg with its 1100 members, among them the best people of that city. And what is more, the church has provided a practical checkroom—rather a real nursery with real nurses—to take care of the babies while mothers attend church. One of the floors of the Sunday-school building attached to this church has been fitted up as a playroom and nursery for the tots, from the baby in arms to the sturdy five-year old. For some time the nursery idea has been promoted quietly, but it branched out Sunday in earnest and there were about as many babies as Miss Mary Swann, head nurse, who also is a teacher in the school, and her assistants cared to handle. One woman who tried the nursery with one of her precious babies last Sunday brought three Sunday. "The nursery is just far enough away that the mothers can not hear the babies cry, if they ever do," said Rev. George Shelton, pastor of the church, who is responsible for the nursery idea.

Cravens-Edelen.

The Thanksgiving season has been prolific of weddings, and one of the most beautiful solemnized was that of Miss Mary Cravens, and Polin Edelen, Jr. The young people were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at St. Augustine's church, in Lebanon, by Rev. Father J. A. Hogarty. The attendants were Messrs. Benedict Clements and Thomas Filstead. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Pres Cravens, of Lebanon, and is a young lady with a host of friends. The groom is the son of Mr. George Edelen, of this county, and is a gentlemanly high-toned young man.

"Music Hath Charms," Etc.

"Home, Sweet Home" was played on an accordion and a violin by two sailors of the barque Pallas, who, with their captain and fourteen members of the crew, were caught in their boat on a reef south of Cuba and in danger of being pounded to pieces had not a passing ship heard the music and came to their rescue. Those sailors will not agree with the Chicago music expert who declares that the ship "Home, Sweet Home" is unworthy to be called music. The melody will always have an especial sweetness for their ears—Danville Messenger.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY'S

Awful Fate—Stolen From Her Home Over Five Years Ago By a Band of Gypsies.

Reports are that Gypsy bands are becoming very numerous in Boyle county and that a large band of them is now camped on the Hustonville pike near the Craig place. A number of the wanderers have passed through this county, and seem peaceable and inoffensive. Only this week a beautiful girl died in Sten Hospital, Cincinnati, who was stolen over five years ago from her home in Baltimore, Md., by an old Gypsy woman, who sold her to one of the boys of her tribe for \$600, and who then, under hypnotic influence was compelled to be the slave and wife of this man, enduring tortures and degradation inconceivable, until death released her, a few days ago at the birth of a beautiful baby girl. The young mother was Miss Jesse Harbison, daughter of H. G. Harbison, a wealthy broker of Baltimore, and police and detectives have been searching for her ever since she disappeared. The mysterious disappearance of this daughter killed the mother, and the long search and grief have ruined the father's health until now he is a broken old invalid, unable to come to his daughter's bedside, when the hospital authorities notified him she was there. The dead woman gave evidence of having been a beautiful girl, but suffering and hardship had marred her face and emaciated her body. Before she died she said that she had been enticed away by an old Gypsy woman, a member of a band camped near their home, and that she was later sold to the woman's nephew for \$500 and compelled by him to work hard and endure most hardships 'till she had the lot of ordinary Gypsies of the blood. She welcomed death as a release from the life she had been forced to live—Harrisburg Herald.

A Democratic Asset.

From a party standpoint the worst that Gov. William B. Egan since he went into office was to pardon Caleb Powers. For by that pardon he made Powers a factor in politics in Kentucky and he will be found asking office for many years to come. It would not be surprising if he should desire the Governorship and either get or wreck the Republican party. The two best assets the Democratic party has are Cannon and Powers.—Frankfort News.

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all Druggists.



How Would This Look in Your Home?

We paid \$350 for it. Yours for nothing. Want this piano? It belongs to the lady receiving the greatest number of votes in our Voting Contest. Fill out the coupon and mail it to us, or a friend. It will cost you nothing or the friend nothing. ACT QUICK.

GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES WHEN USED TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE

The Springfield Sun

LIST of THE CANDIDATES

Miss Mae Mayes, daughter of Mr. J. R. Mayes, leads the race in The Sun and Haydon & Willett Piano Contest, and Miss Ellen Whitehouse leads in The Sun and Peterson & Spalding Piano Contest. Several others run close second and before another week passes there will be some hard fighting among the contestants for votes.

Following is the list of candidates for the piano at Haydon & Willett's Drug Store, at Springfield:

Name.	Votes.
Mae Mayes.....	2,000
Lizzie Waters.....	1,700
Irene Sutton.....	1,700
Mrs. Jodie Spalding.....	1,700
Lilly Simms.....	1,700
May Curry.....	1,500
Briggs Wycoff.....	1,500
Blanch Shirley.....	1,500
Nellie Andrews.....	1,500
Frances Martin.....	1,500
Bessie Stetson.....	1,500
Sadie Fenwick.....	1,500
Mae Bodine.....	1,500
Naomi Sweeney.....	1,500
Bessie Kaye.....	1,500
Mabel Williams.....	1,500
Myrtle Cocanougher.....	1,500
Iva Cocanougher.....	1,500
Emma Noonan.....	1,500
Margie Graham.....	1,500
Marie May Wycoff.....	1,500
Verna Egan.....	1,500
Iva Colvin.....	1,500
Jennie Leschman.....	1,500
Mary Rose Jean.....	1,500
Estie Hunsate.....	1,500
Lourence Steele.....	1,500
Della Smith.....	1,500
Mabel Price.....	1,500
Olile Catlett.....	1,500
Sadie Parrott.....	1,500
May Haydon.....	1,500
Haggie Royalty.....	1,500
Ca'herine Nelson.....	1,500
Beulah Thompson.....	1,500
Bessie Sweeney.....	1,500
Edith Mel. Jr.....	1,500
Mary Tong.....	1,500
Olaf Holmstrom.....	1,500
Eliza Hagan.....	1,500
Fay Montgomery.....	1,500

A LIBERAL OFFER.

We Guarantee to Cure Dyspepsia—If We Fail the Medicine Costs You Nothing.

To unquestionably prove to the people that indigestion and dyspepsia can be permanently relieved and that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will bring about this result, we will furnish the medicine absolutely free if it fails to give satisfaction to anyone using it.

The remarkable success of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is due to the high degree of scientific skill used in devising their formula as well as to the care exercised in their manufacture, whereby the well-known properties of Bismuth-Subnitrate and Pepsin have been combined with Carminatives and other agents.

Bismuth Subnitrate and Pepsin are commonly employed and recognized by the entire medical profession as invaluable in the treatment of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The Pepsin used in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is prepared by a process which develops its greatest efficiency. Pepsin supplies to the digestive apparatus one of the most important elements of the digestive fluid, and without it the digestion and assimilation of food are impossible.

The carminatives possess properties which aid in relieving the disturbances and pain caused by undigested food. The perfect combination of these ingredients makes a remedy invaluable for the complete relief of indigestion and dyspepsia.

We are so certain of this that we are ready to try Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets on our own personal guarantee. Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies only at the Rexall store. The Haydon & Willett Drug Co.

The Springfield Sun

H. L. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.
SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY

Build, do not knock.

Is it really autumn at last?

If a hen is a bird, what is a bird?

Dynamiters are criminals of the lowest type.

There were high fliers even before the days of aërialship.

In a dirigible balloon there is no where to go but away.

Whoever named it the "dirigible" balloon should try again.

Fly paper is not a good antidote for typhoid, but it may be a preventive.

An aviation meet is equal to an opera season for bringing a spell of bad weather.

Those customs inspectors are becoming so expert that they can actually become actual jewelry.

Cholera has gone to Siberia—of its own motion. If it would only stay there in perpetual exile!

Now approaches the season when the chauffeurs of balloons will have to take their vacations.

That woman joy rider who stole cabbage seems to have had one concealed in her drum-major hat.

This country has raised 1,096,000,000 bushels of oats during the past season, not including the wild variety.

New York expects to succeed Paris as a center for women's fashions. A terrible responsibility, as fashions now run!

The world need no longer remain out of joint. Surgeons, it seems, can make new joints that rival the original ones.

A common house fly can go 35 feet per second. Why doesn't it maintain this rate of speed when headed the other way?

Doctors are telling how they repair broken bones with tenpenny nails. Woman doctors should do wonders with hairpins.

That chauffeur who is going to drive an automobile to the top of a volcano in Hawaii would better wait until he gets an airship.

In Oregon bear hunts are being made successfully with automobiles. But human victims suffer their power of destruction first.

In five of the nine complete months of 1910 American imports have been in excess of exports. We are buying more than we sell.

A Connecticut man heard a joke and blushed for about a week. Possibly, like those Connecticut clocks, it was an eight-day joke.

In Los Angeles a pneumatic barber chair exploded and hurt a man. This we see that excessive luxury carries its own punishment.

That dealer in decayed eggs has been fined \$200 in a pleasing and instructive fact. The public gets the pleasure and the dealer the instruction.

It is rumored that Wall street may hereafter be opened with prayer. Prayer may not be what Wall street needs most, but it will undoubtedly help some.

Postal authorities in Madagascar are arranging for the carrying of mails on the island by aeroplane. However, it probably will be some time before the airship will succeed rural free delivery in the United States.

A Pittsburg man is in trouble because he thought it was cheaper to get married than it was to live singly and learned differently too late. A lot of other men have had the same experience.

To a cold and backward season in Europe, with anxious results to crops, have been added a number of destructive floods, the latest of which is that in the vicinity of Barcelona, Spain. America has enough weather enemies, but the old weather has been the worst sufferer this year.

That four-toed horse found in the "bad lands" of Wyoming and reputed to be the ancestor of the present equine race, undoubtedly has great interest as a scientific find. But as a show to attract the multitude he probably will not be in the same class with the "wooly horse" of earlier days.

One of the scientists declares that in 100 years all the people of New York will be living underground. He must think they are going to solve the problem of getting better air underground before the lapse of another century.

The crown prince of Serbia is desirous, according to a recent report, of marrying a rich American girl. After one has looked over the supply of Serbian girls one wonders why the crown prince insists that the American girl must be rich.

KENTUCKY CLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

NOBLE KILLED BY POSSE.

Knot County Men Had a Battle With Him—Would Not Surrender.

Lexington.—Death ended the career of "Bad Jake" Noble, who shot and killed Wesley Turner, of Breathitt county, in Jackson on election day. A sheriff's posse in Knot county killed Noble in a battle with the allied desperado, who was riddled with bullets while refusing to surrender. Rewards aggregating \$700 had been offered by the 1911 session for the capture of Noble dead or alive.

Noble, who was but 22 years of age, had previously killed three men. After shooting down Turner he escaped into the mountains, and several posses had been searching for him since that time.

Lexington.—A posse heard from in the Lost Creek section of Breathitt county, where for two days he is understood to have been under the protection of armed henchmen. His first message to the county authorities was: "If you send a posse to arrest me you had better send along a coffin for each man."

CREDITORS CAN RECOVER.

Court Passes Judgment Against Stockholders of Defunct Company.

Lexington.—In the circuit court here Judge Parker ruled that all stockholders of the Southern Mutual Investment and American Reserve Bond Co. who have received returns from the concern in excess of the amount they paid for their stock, can be proceeded against in the courts.

The stockholders number about 4,000, and reside in all states of the Union. The companies failed here several years ago for approximately \$1,000,000, the crash causing losses to hundreds of investors of moderate means.

The attempts to recover the invested funds have resulted in litigation that has been in the courts since the failure.

COMMITTEE NAMED.

Frankfort.—Col. Andrew Cowan has been named as chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for entertaining the governors of states while they are in Louisville on November 30 for the conference.

Col. Cowan was appointed chairman by Gov. Wilson when he named the others on the committee. He will call a meeting of the committee in the next few days to appoint subcommittees and work out a plan of detail for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

CLOSED FOR A TIME.

Frankfort.—The Kentucky river will be closed to navigation for twenty days at Lock No. 3. This is made necessary by the fact that a new mill sill has to be put in. This new sill has been needed for over a year, but the work of putting it in has been postponed from time to time upon requests and influences brought to bear by several of the heavy shipping companies, met to the need for the new mill sill has become so great that it can not be longer postponed.

PRINTING COMMISSION.

State Printing Contract Discussed—More Sessions Required.

Frankfort.—For the first time in many months all the members of the capital commission, who also compose the printing commission, met together. They met as the printing commission to hear the answer of the Globe Printing Co. in response to the report filed by McKenzie R. Todd, state inspector and examiner, in which certain items and accounts are called to the attention of the commission.

William Riley, of the Globe Printing Co., met with the commission, and went over the report of Mr. Todd. The meeting was executive and after the report was read the committee reported would require several days before the report is given to the public. If it is ever made public, Mr. Todd and the committee, superintendent of printing, met with the commission. Other sessions will be held to discuss the report made by Mr. Todd and then the commission will determine what action, if any, should be taken.

The printing company insists that it has lived up to the contract and that satisfactory explanation can be made of the items mentioned by Mr. Todd.

Lexington.—Gov. Wilson has issued a requisition on the governor of Michigan for the return to Kentucky of Charles Williams, a negro. He is under arrest in Wayne county, Mich., and is wanted in Lexington on a murder charge.

Louisville.—An invitation of the board of managers of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to hold its next quarterly meeting in Louisville in February next, will be extended in behalf of the Real Estate exchange of Louisville.

KENTUCKY BAPTISTS.

General Association Convened in Cincinnati This Week.

Cincinnati.—Everything was in readiness for the seventy-third annual session of the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky, which convened at the First Baptist church with Henry Alfred Porter, D. D. of Louisville, as clerk. The Rev. S. J. Cannon, of Louisville, preached.

The Kentucky Baptist Historical society met with W. J. Gishlin, D. D. of Louisville, president, presiding. The meeting represents 220,000 Baptists in Kentucky, who have 1,739 Baptist churches, which are served by 1,375 ministers.

BLUE GRASS BASEBALL.

Annual Meeting of the League Makes Arrangements for Next Season.

Paris.—Dr. W. C. Usery was unanimously re-elected president of the Blue Grass league of baseball clubs, the annual meeting being held here. The 1911 season was limited to 160 games, the date of the opening of the season being fixed at May 15 and ending on Labor day, September 4. President Usery was empowered to award the salary limit to be given is at \$1,000 per month, including the salary of the manager. He was also given full power to appoint or dismiss umpires. Paris was officially awarded the pennant for 1910.

DECISIONS FROM APPEALS.

Penalty in Bond Case Declared Too High.

Frankfort.—The court of appeals affirmed the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway against Wallace Borders, from Lawrence county. Borders was awarded \$1,000 damages in the lower court for injuries received while getting on the steps of a passenger car, the sudden jerking of the train throwing him to the ground.

In the case of D. B. Fortney against the commonwealth, from Rockcastle county, the court holds, in reversing the judgment, that the object in permitting bail bonds to be given is to insure the prisoner will appear for trial, and is not to enrich the treasury.

Fortney was bondsmen for a man who failed to appear, but Fortney had him hunted up and brought in by the next term of court. The court says the circuit judge abused his discretion in requiring Fortney to post a \$500 bond after he had gone to the expense of hunting up the missing man and turning him over to the jailer. The opinion says that \$50 is as much as Fortney should pay, if anything.

MILLIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Lexington.—Between \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 will be the outlay involved in a purchase of 100,000 acres of coal land in Eastern Kentucky, its development and the construction of a 100 mile railroad, to reach the coal field, contracts for the road work having already been let. The purchase price of the land was \$4,500,000. It is stated that the line will be extended to Appalachia, Va.

TO SEPARATE THE RACES.

Louisville.—Louisville will for its railway service, separating the whites and blacks. This measure, which was brought forward some time ago, was allowed to slumber until after the election. At a meeting of councilmen and aldermen, all were in favor of separate seats for the two races. Negro educators and ministers have objected to the plan, but all the white population favors it. There has been a strong sentiment in favor of the movement for some time.

Frankfort.—The Kentucky Board of Valuation and Assessment fixed the valuation of whisky for purposes of taxation for 1910 at \$10 per barrel. This is an increase of \$1 per barrel over the assessment for last year. Distilleries and warehouse men have 30 days in which to protest.

Danville.—With a cane knife whetted to a razor edge Jack Hall clipped Zachariah Rogers' head from his shoulders on Main street. Both are negroes. They had been quarrelling and there were a number of eye witnesses to the tragedy. Hall fled, but was later arrested.

West Point.—A family of full-blooded Indians, consisting of the parents and six children, en route from Oklahoma to Tennessee, camped just outside of this place. The father was arrested by the arrival of twin boys, who were named Todd and Taft.

Williamsport.—Sheriff J. H. Leary returned from Michigan, having in custody "Toronto Jimmy," the notorious safe-cracker. An indictment stands against him for the robbery of the Crieden bank over a year ago.

Paris.—Through the influence of United States Senator T. H. Paynter, James Wm. McCure, son of John McCure, of the First National bank, has received an appointment as a cadet at West Point military academy. He graduated from Paris high school.

Lexington.—A 506-target match by telegraph between the gun clubs of Lexington, O., and Lexington, Ky., was shot. The team representing each club will consist of five men. Kemper, Clay, Richardson, Bell and Barrow will make up the local team.

SCHOOL JUNKET.

Kentucky Representative Will Be Member of the Party.

Frankfort.—Kentucky will be represented at the junket to be taken by the state superintendents of schools in the south, when inspection of the rural schools of several states and Canada will be undertaken. Hon. Blount Regenstein, superintendent of public instruction, has designated Prof. T. J. Coates, of Richmond, recently appointed supervisor of rural schools to make the trip with the southern superintendent.

The trip is provided by the Southern Educational association, and host association will pay all expenses. The plan is to inspect the rural schools of Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois and Canada, and wind up in Maryland. The idea is to give the southern school superintendents suggestions regarding the improvement of school work, and it is believed that they can learn much that will be useful in raising the standard of education in the southern states. Prof. Coates was selected to go on the trip because of the most famous old pleasure with the rural districts, and it is believed that he can get valuable ideas from an inspection of the rural schools of several states. The trip will last several days.

ANNUAL FOX HUNT.

Lexington.—The National Fox Hunters' association held its seventeenth annual field trials and third annual bench show at Crab Orchard Springs on the banks of the Thames—her father the late Comte de Paris, being banished at the time from France—Amelle will doubtless add one more to that Parisian group of thrice-named royalties who furnished the inspiration of one of Alphonse Daudet's famous novels.

Perhaps Queen Amelle's greatest grief in connection with the recent tragic events will be the shattered future of her only remaining son. For all hopes for the future are practically at an end and for a monarch who has been deposed by his people. Another source of profound sorrow will be the fact that she will be barred henceforth from that Church of St. Vincent at Lisbon where her murdered husband and eldest son sleep their last sleep.

She will be in doubt, indeed, whether the remains of those so dear to her will be interred in the same place.

PROPOSED GOOD ROADS LAW.

Louisville.—A law providing for good roads in the state of Kentucky will be drafted by a committee appointed by the Kentucky Good Roads association at a meeting to be held there November 26. When it is perfected it will be submitted to the association for ratification, after which it will be ready for presentation in the general assembly.

HARDIN FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Elizabethtown.—The Hardin County Farmers' institute was held in this city November 17-18. The state agricultural department furnished speakers for the meeting, assisted by a number of Hardin county's most experienced agriculturists. A number of premiums for poultry and agricultural exhibits were offered.

WORKING ON DAMS.

Government Surveying Crew Have Two Sites Under Observation.

Mayville.—Civil Engineer W. I. Gregory and a crew of 40 men are stationed just above this city on the Ohio river in the government steamer "Hawkeye" for the purpose of making preliminary surveys for lock and dam No. 33, which is to be located somewhere near Mayville. The work is under the supervision of F. I. Luckies, United States junior surveyor. When they complete their work here they will move further down the river to survey dam No. 34.

GOOD SHOWING BY BANKS.

Frankfort.—State banks and trust companies, which have made reports to the secretary of state under the requirement of the new law, better than at any time last year. The bank inspection plan of Secretary of State Bruner has already been of value to the banks of the state, and it is believed the inspection has caused the excellent statements made by the banks. Statements have been made that all banks and trust companies. There are about 490 state banks in Kentucky.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Kentucky Ladies Hold Meeting and Hear Noted Speakers.

Covington.—The Kentucky State Suffrage convention was held in Covington Monday and Tuesday nights. Rev. Anna Shaw lectured. Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, told of legislative work in Frankfort. Tuesday morning was devoted to reports, and in the afternoon Miss Laura White, of Ashland, a sister of Congressman John D. White, spoke on "International Peace." Dr. Louise Southgate read a paper on "The Sisterhood of Woman."

Louisville.—Marvin Hart, the well-known pugilist, recently appointed deputy sheriff, was severely scratched about the face and hands in subduing a lunatic who had been committed to Lakeview asylum. Hart was taking the man through a crowd of cheering when the prisoner sprang upon his custodian and tried to scratch his eyes out.

Louisville.—Contributions toward the proposed statue of Gen. John B. Castleman are being received "most daily" by Charles F. Casper, secretary of those interested in securing the fund has been called for November 17 to meet H. Hinton Perry, a New York sculptor.

Frankfort.—Mrs. Jennie Solovy is a real one. She has been in her home exposed. Mrs. Solovy was knocked down by the force of the explosion. The house caught fire following the explosion.

A LOVABLE WOMAN

Queen Amelle of Portugal Most Unfairly Treated.

Woman of Many Sorrows and Tragedies Who Develped Her Own People—Charities Were Her Only Extravagance.

Lisbon.—Perhaps there is not in all Europe today a more pathetic figure than Queen Amelle. Brave as she has proved herself to be often, but there is something about the calm, intrepid spirit with which she has faced this latest trouble, which calls forth the deep sympathy of womankind the world over.

After having had her husband and her eldest son slain by her side, in the most shocking fashion, nearly three years ago, and her own remaining boy wounded, she has not been compelled to submit to the loss of her son's throne (that was also her own), and has been driven with him to seek refuge abroad—leaving all their belongings, all their personal treasures, in the hands of the revolutionists.

Born in England at Turinham on the banks of the Thames—her father the late Comte de Paris, being banished at the time from France—Amelle will doubtless add one more to that Parisian group of thrice-named royalties who furnished the inspiration of one of Alphonse Daudet's famous novels.

What Amelle Fears.

Perhaps Queen Amelle's greatest grief in connection with the recent tragic events will be the shattered future of her only remaining son. For all hopes for the future are practically at an end and for a monarch who has been deposed by his people. Another source of profound sorrow will be the fact that she will be barred henceforth from that Church of St. Vincent at Lisbon where her murdered husband and eldest son sleep their last sleep.

She will be in doubt, indeed, whether the remains of those so dear to her will be interred in the same place.

Queen Amelle.

will not be subjected to some such frightful fate as that which characterized the late revolutionary outbreak in Barcelona, when the mob having sacked the convents and non-atoned for the dead, pumks and nuns from their tombs, paraded them about the city, either whole or piecemeal, exposed them to every sort of outrage, and ended by setting them in grotesque positions at the ruined entrances of the sacred buildings from which they had been taken.

Since Amelle's husband and eldest son were assassinated she had lived in utter terror lest her only remaining son, Manuel II, should share their fate. For herself, her own safety and welfare, she cared little. Those who know Amelle realize that when a cruel death claimed her husband on the terrible afternoon in February, 1906, her heart was quite broken, and the only interest left for her in life in her son, Manuel. The domestic life of King Carlos and Amelle was utterly unclouded and the queen was the happiest of wives and mothers.

Tried to Help the People.

Amelle has been obliged to submit to seeing the instigators of the murder of King Carlos and the crown prince not only unpunished, but even occupying positions of influence and rank. Indeed, she was brought face to face with them almost daily and had to remain silent for the sake of the young king.

She was debarrated from rewarding those who had endeavored to defend her husband on the day of his assassination and could not open a Portuguese paper without finding its columns filled with calumnies of her dead husband, which she was powerless to officially or publicly deny.

Since Amelle then a slender young woman renowned for her exquisite beauty, came to Portugal a little over 24 years ago, she has done nothing but good. Out of her own personal fortune she has had built and endowed homes for crippled children, orphan asylums, homes for the blind and public dispensaries.

Marie Amelle is possessed of a sufficiently large fortune of her own to be able to rear her wholly independent of the Portuguese treasury. Her own extravagances consisted of her many charities, and that from her own purse she returned to the Portuguese government money which it was asserted had been advanced to her husband, the late king, but which he did not really owe.

Amelle, then, will be realized that Portugal has never had a more wise, good and energetic princess, who spent her entire married life in working for the betterment of her people—a woman toward whom they should be filled with feelings of gratitude.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Spirits—No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a day.

They clean the liver.

Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine name and Signature

Back to the Wild.

There was a time when all dogs were wild and when what we call wolves were different from other dogs only as a colts are from a foal. From time to time a few strays of dogs that have returned to the life of their ancestors and have run wild in the wilderness of the prairie or of the woods. In the town of Sandy in Oregon, a greyhound one night made the acquaintance of a coyote, which is a kind of wolf, and ever since has lived away from the town, running with the coyotes and approaching human dwellings—places only to steal a hen or two when he has been more than usually hungry.

Resined in Three Weeks Does What Other Remedies Failed to Do in Four Months.

My baby's face was like a raw and bleeding piece of meat. I was at my wits' end with it. Medicine from three physicians and ointment recommended seemed to make the Eczema worse. Then another mother spoke of Resinol, which I procured at once—remember I had no more faith in it than in all the rest I had tried—but I thought it would be wasting only 50c more. Never did I spend 50c to better advantage before. In the first and second days I noticed a remarkable change, and now at the end of the third week I have my pretty blue eyes, rosy cheeks, cooling baby well again. I am safe in saying he is perfectly cured and the cure was surely a marvelous remedy. Your Soap and Ointment did it. I tried failed to do in four months. My baby was positively disfigured, now his complexion is all right again.

Mrs. H. F. Clemmer, Sunbury, Pa.

ALL THERE.

Visitor—Do you think that mosquitoes cover me up?

Farmer—I dunno; they never took any leave from here.

Not Even Mother.

Little Bob was most distressed because the birthdays of his sister Adelaide and his baby brother were going to arrive before his. "All the birthdays before mine," he mourned. "Couldn't you make mine come first, before his?"

"No," interposed Adelaide, decisively, "nobody can change your birthday—not even mother!"

Heavy Gates for Panama Canal.

The order for the Panama lock gates covers no fewer than 58,000 tons of steel, distributed over 46 gates, or 92 leaves.

MORE THAN EVER.

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of coffee. An Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee habit.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation."

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels, and two weeks later my action was greatly improved and my nerves steady."

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville, in Plain English." "There's a Reason."

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels, and two weeks later my action was greatly improved and my nerves steady."

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels, and two weeks later my action was greatly improved and my nerves steady."

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels, and two weeks later my action was greatly improved and my nerves steady."

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels, and two weeks later my action was greatly improved and my nerves steady."

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels, and two weeks later my action was greatly improved and my nerves steady."

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels, and two weeks later my action was greatly improved and my nerves steady."



When the winds of bleak November
Down the chimney morn and sigh,
Stirring into life each ember
Till the flames roar fierce and high
Then my thoughts revert to boyhood,
When Thanksgiving Day drew nigh.

In the flames I see the farmhouse,
And the woodland brown and serene
Where the sportsman's rifle echoed
As that day of days drew near.
Scenes which ever shall be cherished
In the burning logs appear.

I can see the deep old cellar
Where the apple bins, piled high,
Overshadowed heaps of pumpkins
Golden as the sunset sky,
And the casks of new fall cider
Stood along the wall close by.

As the old-time scenes are fading
While the fire slowly dies,
Visions of a groaning table
Are presented to my eyes,
And I almost scent the fragrance
Of the mince and pumpkin pies.

KEEPING THE FEAST

TRUE MEANING OF LESSON OF
THANKSGIVING.

Should Be Time of Rejoicing for All,
Those Who Have Abundance
Sharing With Their Less
Fortunate Brethren.

The sober joyfulness of the first New England Thanksgiving did not exhaust itself in a single day. Governor Bradford after the first scanty harvest made deliberate provision for three days' feasting and rejoicing, during which the infant colony entertained more than its own number of visiting Indians. It is true that these guests contributed venison for the feast, as they had earlier contributed corn for the winter colony, but the heart of the feast was in the hospitality which made them welcome.

It would be hard to imagine a greater contrast than that which must have existed between the sober garb and quiet manners of the Pilgrims, schooled in persecution and privation, and the fanatical dress and unrestrained impulses of Massachusetts and his people. The Indian could be dignified enough upon occasion, but his unrefined self-indulgence even more than the colonists' hospitable unbending was the sign of an unusual confidence. That mutual confidence and good understanding, to the continuance of which these days of thanksgiving and feasting evidently contributed not a little, procured those necessary years of peace and security which enabled the weakness of the Pilgrim colony to harden into strength.

We call Thanksgiving day especially a home festival, and its associations are most delightful in family reunions and home pleasures. Yet the precedent of Plymouth hospitality has never been and never ought to be neglected. It is a time when those who are blessed with home joys take pleasure in sharing them with the homeless. Families enlarge themselves to include not only the scattered next of kin, but those who are far from their own home circle. A touch of the blessed spirit of home joy and mutual helpfulness stretches beyond the limits of the family to include those for whom the day would otherwise be lonelier than others, due to privation or home companionship.

This gracious hospitality of the Thanksgiving season brings home memories to many guests. It ought to have its teachings for many others—young men and women in our towns who dream of homes yet to be earned or realized—in keeping them in touch with the true home spirit. There is no selfishness in true home love. It is not merely as a refuge for our

selves that we build the walls and lay the hearth and kindle the fire and spread the table. To gain a home and make it beautiful is the dream of many of these homeless ones. To make home restaurant and hospitable and so to crown it with a higher beauty ought to be the suggestion of the happy feasting and fellowship of Thanksgiving.

The community was the host in that first Plymouth festival, yet the community divided into families. As they kept the feast in the large family groups into which the necessity of house building and defense had up to this time divided them, did any of them think, we wonder, of the law of the passer established for other exiles and pilgrims so many centuries before? And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls?

As a community we are today much further from absolute want and peril of starvation than the Pilgrims were when they began the custom of the yearly feast of thanksgiving. Yet there are many of our people who, if they keep the feast, must keep it in the midst of poverty and peril of want. In the midst of greater want and peril the forefathers invited strangers to the feast, providing what they could. They were wholly free from that false pride, so common nowadays, which thinks most of appearances and is ashamed to offer hospitality unless it is possible, also, to make a show of wealth. Out of what they had the fathers gave food and entertained the strangers at their gates. The other spirit of false pride and shame robs both guest and host of the best joy of the Thanksgiving time—the joy of common faith in the Giver of all good, and of cordial welcome which has nothing to conceal and nothing to assert.

PROOF POSITIVE



Chick—it looks to me as if I were an orphan.

ROUND ABOUT — THE STATE —

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS
GATHERED FROM ALL
PARTS OF KENTUCKY

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

State Paper Formally Names Thursday, November 24th.

Frankfort.—The governor has given out the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"The President of the United States of America has, by a public proclamation, set aside Thursday, November 24, 1910, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God, and, in harmony with that proclamation and the spirit of our Commonwealth, and in the name of the Commonwealth and of all its people, I unite in that action of the President.

"No hand and no people have so much to be thankful for, and I call upon our people to pray for God's right and justice to prevail in all lands, and throughout our land, in every neighborhood thereof.

"We are thankful for the blessings of the government of the people, by the people and for the people; we are thankful for the many blessings and bounties bestowed upon us; we are thankful for good friends and good cheer, for our hopes and our chances; we are thankful for all that the Lord has brought to those in his providence and his wisdom. We should give covenant that we will cherish and obey his laws and keep with each other the covenants of our own laws and customs to do honor to the Lord of Hosts and to bring blessings to the Commonwealth.

"Let us pray that he will bring it to pass that every soul shall have an equal chance before the law and that this Commonwealth shall grow rich in the true spirit of the old Kentucky home. Let us welcome every useful worker who comes to us to live. Let us do all in our power to keep and hold the love, friendship, confidence, good will and the fidelity of all who are with us now.

"Now, therefore, I, Augustus E. Willson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have set aside and do hereby fix the 24th day of this November, 1910, as a day of general thanksgiving and ask that in so far as in us lies all shall cease from toil and business and in our homes and places of worship truly thank our God for his blessings and gracious providence and pledge to him to keep our covenants with our God and each other, of faithful service, human kindness, patient and steadfast endurance of the tasks of life and earnest good work to the end that we may hope for continued and renewed blessings.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to be affixed.

"Done at Frankfort this 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1910, and in the 119th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

"AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON,
Governor of Kentucky."

KENTUCKY MILITARY MATTERS.

Officers Resign and the First Regiment Cut a Battalion.

Frankfort.—Adj. Gen. Johnston received the resignation of Capt. Claude L. Harris, of Company E, Third regiment. He has also received the resignation of Second Lieut. Arch Campbell, of Company M, Second regiment. The vacancies will be filled shortly.

Louisville.—More than 200 men and officers will be mustered out of the First Kentucky regiment by Gen. Roger Williams, and the famous organization will be cut down to a battalion.

The poor showing of the regiment during the last encampment at Indianapolis and the general inordination of the soldiers is in part responsible for the breaking up of the regiment, which may be reorganized at a future date.

Lexington.—Capt. John H. Cowles, of Louisville, Past Grand Master of Kentucky Masons, was the principal speaker at the inauguration of the Masonic Club, which was formally dedicated. The object of the club is to draw into closer relations the Masons of this city and the surrounding country with the purpose of uniting their efforts for the erection of a new Masonic temple here.

Louisville.—This city was selected as the convention city in November, 1911, for the conference of judges and other interested in juvenile court work.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson has appointed a committee of Louisville citizens to act for the conference of judges and other interested in juvenile court work in Louisville on November 20. The committee is composed of representative citizens and will have general charge of the entertainment and reception of the visiting governors and their wives.

Mill Vernon.—The Mt. Vernon roller mills, owned by A. H. Hamlin, burned. The value of the mill and grain was \$12,000, on which there was insurance of \$6,000.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Eastern Kentucky Will Be Benefited by Proposed Building.

Frankfort.—Eastern Kentucky will be benefited by the plans of the Consolidation Coal Co. to build a railroad from its newly acquired property in the virgin coal fields of Eastern Kentucky, as it is announced that as soon as winter breaks surveying crews will be sent out to map out the line, and that construction gangs will follow in their wake. It is the intention to lay the road in running order by next fall. The projected line will be built from Shelby, eight miles south of Pikeville, to Shelby Gap, a distance of 23 miles. It will then be extended to Potter Gap and a terminus to be selected later in the very heart of the new coal field. The route will follow Shelby creek. It is estimated that the construction will cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

FIGUREHEAD OF BATTLESHIP.

Frankfort.—Kentucky is to have the figurehead of the battleship named after this state as an ornament for the new capital. The figurehead has been created and packed and is now at Newport, Ky., ready to be shipped to Frankfort as soon as the date is fixed. The figurehead is made of bronze and weighs nearly a ton. It will be put inside the capitol, perhaps, although there was some suggestion that it be put on the outside of the building, on the approach. The national government removed the figurehead and Coarman John W. Langley asked that it be loaned to Kentucky. The request was granted on condition that the state officials accept it.

ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD.

Frankfort.—The Ohio, Kentucky & Virginia railroad has been incorporated. The company will build a 300-mile railroad, extending from Manchester, O., through Kentucky to Morgans county.

INSURANCE COMPANY LOSES.

Deceased May Have Been Killed in Self-Defense.

Frankfort.—The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the Fulton circuit court in the case of the Kentucky Household of Columbian Woodmen against Margaret Kesterson. Mrs. Kesterson's husband had taken out a policy in this fraternal society, according to the contract was designated as "guest," and the contract was designated as a "covenant." The principal features of the covenant were that in case of death or disability of the insured, the society was to be convicted of felony, acquiring the habit of drinking liquors, using opiates or drugs, was killed in a duel or died of any disease contracted through immorality, then he or she could not recover the policy.

Kesterson was killed by R. R. B. and the society refused to pay the policy. The court says that the killing may have been in self-defense, and orders the policy paid.

Kentucky State News

Murfreesboro.—B. M. Owens, late sheriff of Hard county, died at his home after an illness of over four months. He was elected sheriff in 1905.

Franklin.—The grand jury returned an indictment against Joe McElwain charged with murder and Lou Vance as accessory to the killing of Will Weir at Salmons.

London.—Congressman D. C. Ed ward, appointed John Hard Hardin, the 17-year-old son of Attorney Sam C. Hardin, to the West Point Military academy. He will enter in March.

A number of owners of real estate in the vicinity of Oklahoma organized the "Citizens' Anti-trust association," the purpose of which is to prevent trespassing by hunters upon property of the members.

Georgetown.—The most disastrous fire here in 30 years devastated half a business block. Twenty-five houses in Simpson's lively stable were burned. Estimated damage is \$20,000; partially insured.

Lexington.—A train load of trotters will leave here for New York to go under the hammer at the Old Glory sale, which will open in Madison Square Garden, November 21. The largest consignment from this section will be that of the Claiborne farm, consisting of 55 head.

Frankfort.—Miss Cora Maude Nance, of Newport, the first woman who ever argued her own case in the court of appeals in this state, was her suit against the Patterson Building Co. The court says she is entitled to recover the money she paid the company, and orders a new trial.

Whitesburg.—At Big Cowan creek the 2-year-old child of Thomas Dar was killed by a kettle of boiling water on it, fatally scalding it. At Line Fork the 4-year-old daughter of Jonah Gannett was fatally burned by its clothes catching fire.

Frankfort.—The city council authorized the board of supervisors to assist the city in the purchase of a new house Co. on \$500,000, storage accounts for five years back. If the city wins it will realize \$200,000, almost enough to pay its bonded debt.

L. and N. Railroad Time Table.

Incoming Trains.	Sun'y only No. 91.	Daily No. 43.	Daily No. 41.
Arrives at Springfield.....	8:35 p. m.	11:40 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Arrives at Bardstown.....	7:40 "	10:55 a. m.	6:30 "
Arrives at Bardstown Junction.....	8:05 "	8:55 "	6:22 "
Leaves Louisville.....	8:10 "	8:10 "	6:20 "
Outgoing Trains.	Daily No. 42.	Sun'y only No. 90.	Daily No. 44.
Leaves Springfield.....	6:00 a. m.	7:15 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Leaves Bardstown.....	6:45 "	7:58 "	3:30 "
Leaves Bardstown Junction.....	7:30 "	8:40 "	4:15 p. m.
Arrives at Louisville.....	8:20 "	9:25 "	5:45 p. m.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN

Recognizes the importance of conducting all business details by telephone, both local and long distance. It is economy in saving of time and money. Unexcelled telephone service can be had over the lines of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company. Long distance connections to all important points in the United States; rates reasonable, service the best.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
(Incorporated)

Dr. W. F. Trusty,
Practical
Dentist,
SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY.

Dental work at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed.
Office over Haydon & Barber.

B. D. LAKE,
Insurance Agent,
SPRINGFIELD, - - KENTUCKY.
Life, Fire and Accident.

JOHN Y. MAYES,
Funeral Director
-And-
Licensed Embalmer,
SPRINGFIELD, - - KENTUCKY.
Best Attention.
Every courtesy shown.
Handsome Line of Caskets and Burial Robes.
Telephone: W. Y. Night, 704.

DR. M. W. HYATT.
OFFICE OVER
THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE
SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY
OFFICE HOURS:
10:30 to 12 m. 4 to 5 p. m.

Dr. J. C. Mudd
SPRINGFIELD, - - KENTUCKY
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 9 A. M. 1 to 2 P. M.

J. H. LAMPTON, M. D.
SPRINGFIELD, KY.
Office in Opera House.
Office phone No. 5. Residence, No. 38

The Sun and Times . . . \$4.50
" Post " . . . 3.50
" Herald " . . . 3.25
The Sun and Courier-Journal. \$1.50

A tonic that invigorates both old and young. For weak, nervous, men and women. Every bottle guaranteed. Get it TO-DAY.

DR. HOGG'S
SOLD BY
HAYDON & ROBERTSON

HAYDON & ROBERTSON

CELL ISSUE
TRADE MARK
CELL TISSUE
A BODY BUILDER
FOR THE
CELLS AND TISSUES
A LUXURIOUS, STIMULATING, FOOD.
RE-ACQUAINTS YOUR SYSTEM WITH THE ALKALINE AND NUTRITIVE FOOD.
GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUND.
HAYDON & ROBERTSON

T. SCOTT MAYES,
ATTY-AT-LAW,
Springfield, Ky.
Will practice in the courts of Washington, and adjoining counties, in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts.

W. D. CLAYBROOKE,
ATTY-AT-LAW,
Springfield, Ky.
Will practice in the courts of Washington, and adjoining counties, in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts.

MARSHALL DUNCAN,
-LAWYER-
Springfield, - - Ky.
Office in Robertson Building.
Will practice in the courts of Washington and adjoining counties and in court of Appeals.

S. M. CAMPBELL,
AUCTIONEER
Springfield, Ky.
Crying of public sales a specialty. Will go anywhere. Terms reasonable. Phone 54.

H. M. BRUSSELL
AUCTIONEER
Lexington, Ky., R. 3.
Crying of public sales a specialty. Can carry sales anywhere cheaper than the Exchange. Phone 1 long 1 short Lebanon Exchange.

When you want nice Engraved
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
MONOGRAM PAPER,
Etc., call on

The Springfield Sun
First-Class Work
Reasonable Prices

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why come inventors fail?" Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly, Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & MCINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPRINGFIELD SUN

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.



SUBSCRIPTION, -- ONE DOLLAR.

(In Advance.)

H. L. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice at Springfield Ky., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

 One Year \$1.00
 Six Months75
 Three Months50

HAS A HARD JOB.

James A. Patton, who has won millions by cornering the wheat and cotton market at various times, is worried over what he is to do with his millions. He declares it is a serious error to leave millions to your children. As a result he is trying to find some way to get rid of his money and do the most good. Mr. Patton has had many suggestions and is due to get many more. He has a number of plans under consideration, but will not announce one grand slam of his giving away money before the first of the year. It is said Mr. Patton has about \$20,000,000 that he wants to get rid of -- Harrodsburg Herald.

We will gladly relieve Mr. Patton of his worry. Our disposition has always been to succor the unfortunate and we consider Mr. Patton one of our commiseration and help. Our banks in Springfield, Ky., will be only too glad to have the gentleman deposit a few of those millions to us credit in their "bargain proof" vaults. In this way we will sort of divide the responsibility, as it were, and contribute to Mr. Patton's happiness.

Inman-Godby.

Miss Eva Inman and Mr. Fitz Godby, both of whom live in the Mackville section, were quietly married this afternoon by Rev. W. H. Williams, pastor of the Baptist church. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Godby left for Bardonia, where they will be entertained by friends. They will then make their home on Mr. Godby's farm, near Mackville. Their attendants were Mr. Settles and Miss Sutton. The groom is the son of the late Rev. Godby and the bride a daughter of J. S. Inman.

Notice.

To my friends and customers that beginning on Dec. 1, 1910, I will sell strictly for cash and produce for at least 60 days in order to collect up all accounts made during my two years of business at Mackville. I wish to thank my friends and customers for their kindness and liberal share of patronage and ask you all to stay with me during this 60 days and see for yourselves that a cash business is THE business, -- first, last and all the time. Come, price and see what your CASE will do.

Your friend,

J. N. CULL,

Mackville, Ky.

"As Told in the Mills."

This Western conception was presented at the Opera House by W. H. Mann, on Saturday night, to a crowded house. The play was well rendered and well received. The representation of the Indian character by Mabel Owen and Geo. Bodie was admirable and well sustained throughout. Two Sioux Indians, from the Rosebud reservation, were a feature of the entertainment. The acting, generally, was good and well above the average. It certainly was the best show Mr. Haydon has been able to secure, so far, this season.

Jury-Reynolds.

Last Wednesday, in the parlors of Father Pieters, at Fredericktown, Henry Jury and Miss Minnie Reynolds, both of Woodlawn, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the young people left for the farm of the groom, where they will make their home.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Judge and Mrs. B. L. Litsey and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin attended the Hays Hopkins wedding, at Bloomfield, last Wednesday.

Rev. J. W. Atwood preached at the Pleasant Grove church Tuesday and Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Hopper and Miss Mary Bruce were visiting in Perryville.

N. P. Thompson and Miss Frances Litsey spent the week end in Harrodsburg.

Messrs. Ed Litsey, John Polin, Frank Yankey and Dawson Reed attended the football game at Lexington, Thursday.

Mrs. A. H. Whitman has returned from a visit to her father at LaGrange.

Miss Della Ray Gregory is at home from St. Catharines for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Litsey are at Judge Litsey's for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Gibson and children, of Perryville, are visiting Mrs. Gibson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hardisty.

Miss Sue Edgerton has returned after a visit to Woodlawn and Bloomfield.

HAPPY HOLLOW.

Tom Corn and family, of near Fairview, spent Saturday and Sunday with the family of John Crow.

Ed Hanby and wife, Raymond Barr, Elmer and Dolph Hanby spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Jennie Matherly, near Williamsburg.

Harvey Hardin spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Tom Coulter.

J. N. Shields and wife are spending several days with their daughter, Mrs. Tollev Griffee.

George Kays and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with her brother, L. M. Clark and family.

John Armstrong and wife spent Sunday and Monday with their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Perkins.

Lee Settles and family spent Saturday night with his brother, Edgar Settles.

Sabe Coulter and family spent Saturday night with J. M. Shields and family.

Miss Myrtle Armstrong spent Sunday night with her sister, Mrs. Ed Hanby.

W. C. Dodgeon spent Saturday and Sunday with T. W. Sutherland and wife.

Ed Hanby and wife were in Springfield Saturday shopping.

Dr. G. T. Burton

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY.

All Dental Work Strictly First-class. Springfield, -- Ky. Office in Hagon Block, up stairs.

Local News Notes.

LOST.--On Sunday, Nov. 20, between the residences of Mrs. J. W. Kelly and J. F. Simms, a Rug muff. Reward if returned to this office.

Misses and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at Reduced Price s. Wathen & Shader.

S. H. Chener, of Rockville, Park Co., Ind., formerly of this county, has been here this week, the first time in twenty years, on a visit to relatives and old friends. He is a nephew of Mrs. S. Hiatt.

I will have a new line of Furs next week. See them. Mrs. Williams.

NOTICE.--All persons indebted to Hennessey and Baker must come in at once and settle, else I shall have to sue to collect the unpaid accounts. Marshall Duncan.

Nice line of Automobile Veils at low prices. Wathen & Shader.

On last Thursday W. D. Claybrooke held his sale of live stock and farming implements. A large crowd was in attendance and the prices realized highly satisfactory. Mr. Claybrooke has leased his farm and will spend the coming winter in the South.

Come in and get you a new hat now at own price. Mrs. Williams.

The Springfield Masonic Lodge desires to receive bids for putting in a concrete floor in the basement room of the Masonic building, about 36 by 50 ft. For specifications and information call on or address W. I. McElroy or W. A. Waters, the Committee in charge.

Beautiful new Hat Pins, just the thing for X-Mas gift at. Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Ray Logsdon, of near town, and Miss Annie L. Nor., of Bradfordville, were married at the home of Rev. R. E. C. Lawson this afternoon. Mrs. Logsdon is a pretty young lady and is very popular in the Bradfordville community. Mr. Logsdon is a prosperous young farmer, and resides in the Canary community.

Budorf Neikirk lost a valuable heifer recently, due to the carelessness of some hunter. Mr. Neikirk valued the heifer more highly than any other head of cattle he owned. It is a misfortune to the hunter to have any such luck in a day's hunt as the injuring of the property of the man on whose land he is hunting. However, if he is the right kind he will tell the owner of the misfortune and make reparation to him for any loss he may have sustained.

Mr. Neilligan, of Louisville, has been here for several days organizing a lodge of the Woodmen of the World, and has been meeting with splendid success. He has already secured over fifty members and expects to organize the lodge with not less than one hundred charter members. Mr. Neilligan was one of the leaders in the initiation of over 7,000 members in Louisville, some weeks ago, the largest class ever initiated by the Woodmen of the World, and probably the largest number ever initiated by any order at one time.

We have a number of farms for sale at prices from \$500 to \$2,000. Good to bacco farms, stock farms, all kinds of farms. See us for city property in Bardonia.

ORVILLE ARNOLD or DR. DEATS, Bardonia, Ky.

Bowling Alley Open. Take a few minutes off and enjoy the healthful exercise.

Regular services in the Methodist church Sunday-morning at 11:00 o'clock, evening at 7:00 o'clock. Sunday school at 10:00 o'clock. Subjects for next Sunday:--Morning; "The Sunday School, Its Place in the Nurture of Young Life." Evening; "Mary Magdalene," or "Love and Service."

T. J. Wade, Pastor.

The Ladies of the Catholic church will serve court dinner in February.

"Mound City paints may cost a little more, but--I. Mr. Leo Haydon."

For first-class Cleaning and Pressing Ladies and Gents Garments call on SPRINGFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING CLUB. GEO. G. GOWDY, Prop.

Special Sale

For

10 Days

Ladies Tailored Suits and Long Coats

We have on hand a very large stock and we will make extra Low Prices to make them go. So if you are in need of a stylish Suit or Separate Coat now is your opportunity.

HOLIDAY LINENS

We have just received a beautiful line of Linen Pieces for the Holiday trade. You should see these before they are picked over. Reduced prices on Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

SHOES

We are showing the swellest line of Ladies' Shoes on the market in Velvets, Suedes and Patent Leather.

Every department in our store is now prepared to meet your wants at the lowest prices and we cordially invite you to inspect same before buying.

The ROBERTSON-CLAYBROOKE CO

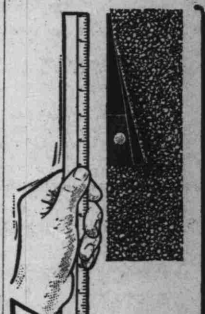
(INCORPORATED)

DIXIE VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

Opera House
Remainder of Week
Don't Fail to See The Best Vaudeville Ever Staged in Springfield

Croup is most prevalent during the day cold weather of the early winter months. Parents of young children should be prepared for it. All that is needed is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Many mothers are never without it in their homes and it has never disappointed them. Sold by all Druggists.

SECURITY WIDE-WELD ASPHALT ROOFING



THIS six-inch, asphalt-cement-welded joint gives you a continuous, one-piece roof without a single nail-hole through it.

Made of natural mineral asphalt--the best weather-proofing known.

No Coal-Tar

SOLD BY

George J. Begemann

MANUFACTURER OF

Hand-Made Harness

SPRINGFIELD, KY.

The Acme Meat Market

JAS. MORAN, Jr., Proprietor.

Successor to Geo. Mullican.

Fresh Meats of all Kinds

DON'T FORGET THANKSGIVING

If you want a Turkey or Dressed Hen Phone No. 87.

Also have fresh pork, nice young beef, hams and minced loaf.

To My Friends and Customers:

I desire to ask you to send in your dinner orders by nine o'clock each morning to avoid delays and give my delivery boy an opportunity to save time by delivering all orders on each street at once.

Bring me your best hides and all Country Produce. Will pay highest market prices. If you have an extra good beef for sale phone me. Bring or send your Laundry--first-class work Guaranteed.

I earnestly solicit your liberal patronage

JAS. MORAN, Jr.



High-Grade Sewing Machines

At \$19, \$20 and \$22.50

AGENTS PRICE \$50 and \$60

Ed. M. Russell, Springfield, Ky.

PLANTERS' SEED LEAF WAREHOUSE

SPRINGFIELD, KY.

TANDY QUISENBERRY & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY AUCTION SALES

WELL LIGHTED SALES FLOOR

I solicit a part or all of your patronage and will guarantee that your interests will be carefully looked after

Warehouse Near the Depot.

TANDY QUISENBERRY, Manager.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Livery Outfit!

I will sell to the highest bidder at my stable in Perrville, on **SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1910** AT 10:00 O'CLOCK, A. M., my entire Livery Outfit as follows:

Nine good Horses, good drivers and gentle: one 3-yr-old Mule, broke to work; 1 yellow driving horse, 10-yr-old; 1 6-yr-old yellow fancy buggy horse, 2 Sorrels, good double or single, very gentle; 1 bay horse, 6-yr-old, drives well and well broke for farm work; one good wagon horse; 1 good surrey mare, 1 large brood mare, in foal to Percheron horse; 1 new wagon and harness, 1 road wagon, 1 trap, good surrey and harness, 3 buggies and harness, 1 good wagonet.

The business will be offered as a whole and then the stock, etc., offered separate and sold in the way so as to realize the most money.

TERMS:—Six months time without interest, note with good personal security required.

**W. W. HATCHETT
FOR SALE!**

MILLER'S SPRINGS And 25 Acres of Land

On the Bell's Ford and Gethsemane turnpike, about 3 miles South of New Hope, Kentucky. This place at a small cost can be made an ideal summer resort.

Also a Farm of 187 1-2 Acres,

Near New Hope, Ky., with good house, barn and out-buildings, about one-half land is creek bottom and is the best farm in Nelson county at the price for which I am offering it. Apply to

**R. MASTERSON,
New Hope, Ky.**

Say, Do You Know—

That now is the only time in this world to do things?

That if we believe tonestones, there are few people in hell?

That alcohol is a good thing to clean silver out of your pockets?

That a close friend is one who will not lend you money?

That if crossed in love, I would not pine away, but spruce up?

That all things come to him who waits, but hustle him to wait?

That a pessimist is one who is always looking for a hair in the butter?

That a poor pianist has both his music and his listeners on the rack?

That some men have such a poetic imagination that they imagine they are poets?

That the man who yells "Fire!" the loudest doesn't always carry the most bullets?

That you should do what you know you should do, without asking what people will say?

That diplomacy is the art of conducting an international quarrel without

either party getting angry?

That opportunity knocks at every man's door but once, and be sure that you are not in a bar room when he knocks?

Many school children suffer from constipation, which often causes of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are ideal medicine to give a child, for they are mild and gentle in their effect, and will cure even chronic constipation. Sold by all Druggists.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

One house makes it in the following manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

SHE DANCED WITH LAFAYETTE

From Hostess of Royalty to Berth in Poorhouse is Experience of Michigan Woman.

From hostess in the days of her youth to the prince of Wales, later King Edward VII., to an inmate of the Kent county poorhouse, in which she celebrated her one hundred and fifth birthday anniversary the other day, is a part of the life history of Mrs. Clara Truesdell, one of the belles of the days of Lafayette. She is the oldest person in Grand Rapids. Mrs. Truesdell at one time possessed a fortune, but it was lost during the Civil war, and as the years went with her husband dead, the once beautiful and wealthy woman who had danced with General Lafayette, entertained Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Jenny Lind, Louis Kossuth and others of the great and near great, was forced to live on the bounty of her niece, Mrs. Edwards White, of Grand Rapids. Her helplessness, however, as old age came upon her, became so great that Mrs. White was unable to care for her. Mrs. Truesdell had an unusual courtship. She met her husband in Buffalo when in her teens, he introduced himself, and after a few minutes' conversation he asked her to become his wife. She accepted. He hunted up a minister and they were married in a few minutes. The marriage was an ideal one. Truesdell once owned 300 acres of land near Chicago now stands, but he sold it because it was too big for her. Mrs. Truesdell now lives in Grand Rapids Dispatch 20 New York Herald.

HOW BURNT CORK IS MADE

Product of Theatrical "Paint Factories" Just As Are Other Cosmetics Used by Professor.

The popular impression as to the application of burnt cork by minstrel performers and actors in general is that it is rubbed on the face and hands of the player from a cork whose end is charred in a convenient jet. This impression is, however, incorrect. The burnt cork used by minstrel and actors is the product of the theatrical "paint factories," just as is any other cosmetic or pigment employed by the profession.

One house makes it in the following manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling washboilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks and then they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are knotted in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

NAMING OF PENNSYLVANIA

William Blathwayt, Commissioner of Plantations, Suggested it Be Called After the Quaker.

When William Penn was asked by Charles II. to name the new colony over the sea he proposed the name of the colony, William Blathwayt, the commissioner of plantations, bluntly negated the proposal in the presence of the court, and suggested the Quaker's own name as the proper one for the vast territory that owed its colonization and development to him. The king was not offended, but sided with Blathwayt, and Penn himself was greatly flattered by the compliment. Several letters on the subject were written by him to Blathwayt. These letters were carefully preserved by Blathwayt's descendants, and being recently put up at auction with the original draft by Charles II. of Pennsylvania to Penn, brought nearly \$15,000.

The family name of Blathwayt became extinct through the marriage of the sole son of the line to a wealthy Miss Winter, who restored the fortunes of the Blathwayts on condition that her husband adopt the name of Winter. One of the Winters accompanied Sir Francis Drake around the world as his vice-admiral, and another of the family, a vice-admiral under Drake when he destroyed the Armada.

WILD ANIMALS AND CATNIP

Lions and Leopards in the Zoo Were as Delighted with It as Is the Domestic Cat.

A curious investigator and a few drops of catnip led to an amusing scene at the zoo in Cincinnati.

The tigers and panthers scornfully refused to notice the herb when it was presented to them by the keeper, but the lion, the lioness and the big leopard were bolterous in their manifestations of pleasure. The lion planted his paw on the catnip, and he sprang upon it and tossed it about in ways unbecoming his kingly dignity. The leopard picked it up in her huge paw, took long and delicate sniffs and rolled over and over upon it in the exuberance of her delight. In her efforts to apply it to the upper part of her head she nearly choked herself with an astonishing kind. From her exertion the investigator was satisfied that the love of catnip is not confined to the domestic cat of the cat family.

Approaching a Walled City.

After the drab outskirts of Pisa, the Marzocco, the dyed road, I saw the Casaccia, a dabbled, arched town at the limit of the Vico Pisano, gray with a red dust of walls, inhaunted by